

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

INTELLOFAX 21

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. [REDACTED]

25X1

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

DATE DISTR. 14 April 1952

SUBJECT Kali-Chemie, Berlin-Niederschöneweide

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED

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DATE OF INFO.

REFERENCE COPY

NO. OF ENCLS. LISTED BELOW

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1. More than 80 percent of the Kali-Chemie A.G. (now part of VVB Alcid.) at 141 Ernst-Schnellerstrasse in Berlin-Niederschöneweide was destroyed during the war. Clearing and repair work had not yet been completed in June and July 1951.
2. The sulphuric acid installation of the plant was built in 1928 and was obsolete. It produced sulphuric acid by the contact process. Vanadium was used as catalyst. The raw materials were supplied by the SAG Leuna Chemical Plant. In the summer of 1951, there were three old contact boilers in operation with a total daily production of about 25 tons of concentrated sulphuric acid. An additional large contact boiler with a daily capacity of 30 tons of sulphuric acid, which had been set up in 1938, had not been in operation since the end of the war because it had to be thoroughly overhauled. The three old contact boilers which were still in operation were also scheduled to be overhauled in the near future. After overhauling, the sulphuric acid installation will be able to produce 60 tons of sulphuric acid daily. Part of the sulphuric acid production was processed into battery acid. The fully utilized capacity of the installation for the production of Prussian blue and milori blue (Berlin blue $\text{Fe}_4(\text{FeCn}_6)_3$) was 30 tons monthly. The raw material for this production was supplied by the SAG Nitrogen plant in Piesteritz (N 52/L 37). The Kali-Chemie Plant is the only Soviet Zone plant producing milori blue and therefore this product is in great demand. The bulk of this production was shipped to Eastern Bloc countries. The production of potassium ferrocyanide was about 20 tons monthly. The raw material for this production was also supplied by the SAG Nitrogen plant in Piesteritz. The entire potassium ferrocyanide production, which is mainly used in the film industry, was shipped to the SAG Film Factory in Wolfen** (N 52/L 14). The pharmaceutical department has resumed full production. Its production consisted of "Aplona", an apple diet (Apfeldiet) for ailments of the stomach and intestines; "Purostrophan" and "Strophantose" both products for heart diseases; "Colarose", an invert sugar solution (Invertzuckerlösung), used as a substitute for dextrose; and additional pharmaceutical products. The plant had a department for the production of X-ray intensifying foils (Roentgen-Verstärker-Folien). The ammonia department of the plant which produced sulphuric acid ammonia for synthetic fertilizers had not yet resumed production.

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- 2 -

The installation was severely damaged and will require much repair work.

2. The Sulphuric Acid Department was headed by one Brutschin (fnu), the Milori Blue Department by one Rasch (fnu), and the Pharmaceutical Department by one Dr. Fritzlauff (fnu). The manager of the plant was Buettner (fnu).***

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Comment: Agfa Filmfabrik Wolfen (SAG Fotoplenka).

**

Comment: Stickstoffwerk Piestoritz (SAG Mineralduenger)

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Comment: According to a previous report, the former manager of the plant, Dr. Claus (fnu), fled to the West in the summer of 1949.

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